

Interview Summary

Application No.

09/187,749

Applicant(s)

UTSUMI ET AL.

Examiner

M. Irshadullah

Art Unit

3623

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) M. Irshadullah.

(3)_____.

(2) Mehdi Shaikerz.

(4)_____.

Date of Interview: 23 July 2002.

Type: a) ☒ Telephonic b) ☐ Video Conference

c) ☐ Personal [copy given to: 1) ☐ applicant 2) ☒ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) ☐ Yes e) ☐ No.

If Yes, brief description: _____.

Claim(s) discussed: _____.

Identification of prior art discussed: _____.

Agreement with respect to the claims f) ☐ was reached. g) ☐ was not reached. h) ☐ N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: As requested, copies of attachments to 7/15/2002 Advisory Action (Response to arguments and 3 pages each of IEEE and Webster's Collegiate Dictionaries) were faxed.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

i) ☒ It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of the interview (if box is checked).

Unless the paragraph above has been checked, THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN ONE MONTH FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an Attachment to a signed Office action.

Examiner's signature, if required

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record

A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews

Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.

All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case unless both applicant and examiner agree that the examiner will record same. Where the examiner agrees to record the substance of the interview, or when it is adequately recorded on the Form or in an attachment to the Form, the examiner should check the appropriate box at the bottom of the Form which informs the applicant that the submission of a separate record of the substance of the interview as a supplement to the Form is not required.

It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

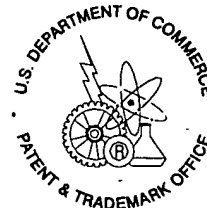
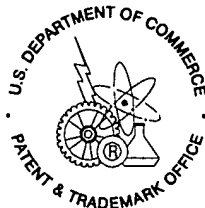
A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
- 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
- 3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
- 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
- 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner,
(The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
- 7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.



FAX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office
Assistant Secretary and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, DC 20231

Date July 23, 2002

Number of pages including cover sheet 3

To: Mehdi Shaikerz

Phone 202-434-1526

Fax Phone 202-434-1501

CC:

From: M. Irshadullah

Phone 703-308-6683

Fax Phone 703-746-7239, and for

after Final: 703-746-7238

REMARKS: Pursuant to your request, please find herewith the copy of the attachments to the Advisory.

☐ Urgent

☐ For your review

☐ Reply ASAP

☐ Please comment

Art Unit: 3623

DETAILED ACTION

Page 3, REJECTIONS, lines 8-12:

Applicant argues that Examiner appeared to overlooking the recitations of the claims. The claims recite the term “devolved”, which as defined in Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary (online) to mean: “transference of rights to another and/or degeneration of rights”.

Examiner considered and analyzed the term “devolving/devolution” in its well known, understood/employed sense in the relevant art.

Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, page 671, defines the term “License/Licence” as “to give permission or consent to (use some thing including the contents thereon/therein, such as a storage medium, such as CD, Diskette etc.); in other words, licensing in fact is the transfer/devolution of right to use the thing/medium or contents thereon from one user to another user. (See enclosed copy).

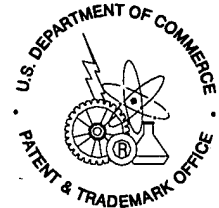
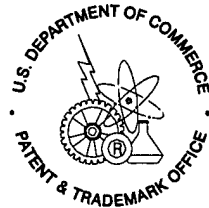
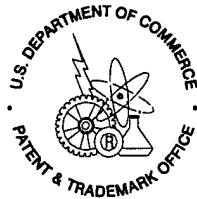
The Authoritative Dictionary Of IEEE Standard Terms, Seventh Edition, page 614, more succinctly defines the term License as: A legal agreement between two parties, the licensor and the licensee, as the terms and conditions for the use or transfer of an intellectual property right from the licensor to the licensee. (See enclosed copy).

In the light of above stated definitions, it is clear that “Licensing” by some one to some one to use some thing is nothing but the transferring/devolving of the right from one entity (such as creator, distributor, administrator etc.) to another entity (user, end user etc.) To use that thing or contents thereon/therein. Ross et al teach “to license use of the material by some entity in the

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distribution chain (Abstract, lines 8-9 and 19-27), and Hasebe et al provide the medium number (Fig. 2 (12)), col. 4, lines 10-11, col. 9, lines 1-3. The medium number is clearly the medium ID as recited in Applicant's claims 1 and 8. Ross et al in combination with Hasebe et al teach the invention under consideration.

In regard to the new claim 9, the claim has been added without canceling requisite number of claim(s), and that Examiner ought to perform a search even though Applicant assumes that it should not entail further search.



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Number of pages including cover sheet 7

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REMARKS: Pursuant to your request, please find herewith copies of 3 IEEE Dictionary pages and 3 Webster's dictionary.

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IEEE 100 : the authoritative dictionary of IEEE standards terms.—7th ed.
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1. Electric engineering—Dictionaries. 2. Electronics—Dictionaries. 3. Computer engineering—Dictionaries. 4. Electric engineering—Acronyms. 5. Electronics—Acronyms. 6. Computer engineering—Acronyms. I. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

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00-050601

leveling zone (elevators) The limited distance above or below an elevator landing within which the leveling device may cause movement of the car toward the landing. *See also:* elevator car-leveling device. (PE/EEC) [119]

level n repeater A repeater that is (n-1) link segments below the root repeater in a cascade. (C) 8802-12-1998

level of documentation (software) A description of required documentation indicating its scope, content, format, and quality. Selection of the level may be based on project cost, intended usage, extent of effort, or other factors. *See also:* quality; documentation. (C/SE) 729-1983s

level of maintenance A level at which diagnostics can operate (e.g., maintenance depot, factory, in the field). (ATLAS) 1232-1995

Level 1 device A device that supports the Level 1 electrical interface. (C/MM) 1284-1994

level, power dBm *See:* power dBm level.

level, relay *See:* relay level.

level sensitive Pertaining to a circuit that can be held in one state as long as an input signal maintains a certain value. *Contrast:* edge sensitive. *See also:* transparent latch. (C) 610.10-1994w

level-sensitive scan design A variant of the scan design technique that results in race-free, testable digital electronic circuits. (TT/C) 1149.1-1990

level-sensitive signal Signals whose high or low state is sampled based on the leading and/or trailing edges of edge-sensitive strobe signals. (C/BA) 896.9-1994w

level-sensitive storage element A storage element mapped to by a synthesis tool that

- a) Propagates the value at the data input whenever an appropriate value is detected on a clock control input, and
- b) Preserves the last value propagated at all other times, except when any asynchronous control inputs become active.

(C/DA) 1076.6-1999

levels, usable *See:* usable levels.

level switch (power system device function numbers) A switch which operates on given values, or on a given rate of change, of level. (SUB/PE) C37.2-1979s

level, tracking *See:* tracking level.

Level 2 device A device that supports the Level 2 electrical interface. (C/MM) 1284-1994

lever blocking device (railway signaling) A device for blocking a lever so that it cannot be operated. (EEC/PE) [119]

lever indication (railway signaling) The information conveyed by means of an indication lock that the movement of an operated unit has been completed. (EEC/PE) [119]

LEX A compiler specification language in which the input is (1) a specification of a set of regular expressions and (2) actions to be taken upon recognizing each of these. The output of Lex is a lexical analysis program that can process the specified language. *Note:* Used in writing portions of compilers, as well as in textual pattern matching. (C) 610.13-1993w

Lex *See:* LEX.

LF *See:* low frequency.

LFC *See:* load-frequency control.

LHN *See:* long haul network.

liability The state of being responsible or answerable under a legal obligation. (C/SE) 1420.1b-1999

liberator tank (electrorefining) Sometimes known as a depositing-out tank, an electrolytic cell equipped with insoluble anodes for the purpose of either decreasing, or totally removing the metal content of the electrolyte by plating it out on cathodes. *See also:* electrorefining. (EEC/PE) [119]

librarian *See:* software librarian.

library (1) (integrated circuit) A collection of circuit functions, implemented in a particular integrated circuit technology, that an integrated circuit designer or electric design au-

tomation (EDA) synthesis application can select in order to implement a design. *See also:* cell. (C/DA) 1481-1999

(2) An automated or manual cartridge-storing facility, e.g., an automated library or a vault. A library may contain zero or more drives, input/output ports and attachments to other libraries. (C/SS) 1244.1-2000

library automation The application of automated techniques to library operations such as processing of documents, interlibrary communication, and on-line catalogue access. *See also:* MACHine-Readable Cataloging. (C) 610.2-1987

library control statements These statements control the logical organization and loading of subrules in a technology library. *See also:* technology library. (C/DA) 1481-1999

library data model The organizing principles and concepts underlying structured data in a reuse library and the means of representing that structure. (C/SE) 1420.1-1995

library routine (high-level microprocessor language) A function (which returns a value) or a procedure (which does not return a value) supplied with the implementation of the high-level language (HLL). (MM/C) 755-1985w

license A legal agreement between two parties, the licensor and the licensee, as to the terms and conditions for the use or transfer of an intellectual property right from the licensor to the licensee. (C/SE) 1420.1b-1999

licensee event report (LER) Reports submitted by the licensee to Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) under Regulatory Guide 1.16. (PE/NP) 933-1999

licensing standard A standard that describes the characteristics of an authorization given by an official or a legal authority to an individual or organization to do or own a specific thing. (C) 610.12-1990

Lichtenberg figure camera (surge-voltage recorder) (klydonograph) A device for indicating the polarity and approximate crest value of the voltage surge by the appearance and dimensions of the Lichtenberg figure produced on a photographic plate or film, the emulsion coating of which is in contact with a small electrode coupled to the circuit in which the surge occurs. *Note:* The film is backed by an extended plane electrode. *See also:* instrument. (EEC/PE) [119]

life (1) The period during which a fully charged battery is capable of delivering at least a specified percentage of its rated capacity. (PV) 1145-1999

(2) The period during which a fully charged battery is capable of delivering at least a specified percentage of its capacity, generally 80%. (SCC21) 937-2000

life cycle The system or product evolution initiated by a perceived customer need through the disposal of the products. (C/SE) 1220-1998

life-cycle cost The total investment in product development, manufacturing, test, distribution, operation, support, training, and disposal. (C/SE) 1220-1998

life-cycle phase (software verification and validation plans) Any period of time during software development or operation that may be characterized by a primary type of activity (such as design or testing) that is being conducted. These phases may overlap one another; for verification and validation (V&V) purposes, no phase is concluded until its development products are fully verified. (C/SE) 1012-1986s

life-cycle processes (1) The following eight essential functional processes that may be necessary to provide total consumer satisfaction and meet public acceptance. Once the need for a life cycle process is identified, the life cycle process is treated as a system, and the systems engineering process is applied to define, design, and establish the life cycle process, and the supporting products and processes to maintain the life cycle process in an operational condition.

a) *Development.* The planning and execution of system and subsystem definition tasks required to evolve the system from customer needs to product solutions and their life cycle processes.

b) *Manufacturing.* The tasks, actions, and activities for fabrication and assembly of engineering test models and



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Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



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one who is open-ness, traditional-ism esp. in judg-

rising the trivial-ism, history, intended to pro-fer intellectual-ism esp. in judg-

quality or state of a Protestantism-ism; individual, free-ism, the self-ism, philosophy, the human race, the protection of policies of a Lib-ber-al-istic

quality or state of

liberal — liber-er \li-bə-rə-jə-

p. of liberare, fr. free (as a coun-om combination — illegality or unne-site — Thorne

ional social and

liberating: the rights and sta-mist's esp. among Ro-political philoso-vation as libera-

cate of the doc-inciples of abso-tion b cap: a-inciples — liber-

L. *libertinus*, fr. *liber* (1577) 1: 2: a person — one leading a

quality or state of

L. *libertat*, liber-ality or state of dom from phys-control d: the omic rights and munity enjoyed esp. to go freely nal limits: as a: RISK, CHANCE n of rules or a act 4: a short 48 hours *syn* NOCCUPIED as a symbol of re 1800 a liberty cap or relating to the

libidinous, fr. L. *libido* (1577) 1: marked by lustful adv — libid-

in, *libido*, fr. L. 1: emotional ed from prim-exual drive — ro or *lib-ro* a: a southern-ented by a pair y — see ZODIAC ybrae \li-brə-ə 327.45 gram Colombian

are or manag-

US some-

brē, +ber-ə n, pl -brar-les [ME, fr. ML *librarium*, fr. L. neut. of *librarius* of books, fr. *libr*, *liber* inner bark, rind, book] (14c) 1 a: a place in which literary, musical, artistic, or reference materials (as books, manuscripts, recordings, or films) are kept for use but not for sale b: a collection of such materials 2 a: a collection resembling or suggesting a library (a ~ of computer programs) (wine ~) b: MORGUE 2 3 a: a series of related books issued by a publisher b: a collection of publications on the same subject 4: a collection of sequences of DNA and esp. recombinant DNA that are maintained in a suitable cellular environment and that represent the genetic material of a particular organism or tissue *usage* While the pronunciation \li-brə-ə is the most frequent variant in the U.S., the other variants are not uncommon. The contraction \li-brə and the dissimilated form \li-ber-ə result from the relative difficulty of repeating \r in successive syllables; our files contain citations for these variants from educated speakers, including college presidents and professors, as well as with somewhat greater frequency from less educated speakers.

library paste n (1953): a thick white adhesive made from starch library science n (ca. 1904): the study of the principles and practices of library care and administration

li-brat-ion \li-brā-shən n [L *libratio*, *libratio*, fr. *librare* to balance, fr. *libra* scales] (1669): an oscillation in the apparent aspect of a secondary body (as a planet or a satellite) as seen from the primary object around which it revolves — li-brat-ion-al \shnəl, -shən-əl adj — li-brat-o-ry \li-brā-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē adj

libration point n (1962): any of five positions in the plane of a celestial system consisting of one massive body orbiting another at which the gravitational influences of the two bodies are approximately equal li-bret-tist \li-brē-tist n (1862): the writer of a libretto

li-bret-to \li-brē-tō n, pl -tos or -ti \-ti-ē [It. dim. of *libro* book, fr. L. *libr*, *liber*] (1742) 1: the text of a work (as an opera) for the musical theater 2: the book containing a libretto

li-brif-form \li-brā-fōrm adj [L *libr*, *liber* + *ISV* -form] (1877): resembling phloem fibers

Lib-ri-um \li-brē-əm trademark — used for a preparation of chlorid-azepoxide

Lib-y-an \li-bē-ən n (15c) 1: a native or inhabitant of Libya 2: a language of ancient No. Africa probably ancestral to Berber dialects — Libyan adj

lice pl of LOUSE

li-cense or li-cence \li-sən(t)s n [ME, fr. MF *licence*, fr. L. *licentia*, fr. *licent*, *licens*, pp. of *licere* to be permitted] (14c) 1 a: permission to act b: freedom of action 2 a: a permission granted by competent authority to engage in a business or occupation or in an activity otherwise unlawful b: a document, plate, or tag evidencing a license granted 3 a: freedom that allows or is used with irresponsibility b: disregard for standards of personal conduct: LICENTIOUSNESS 4: deviation from fact, form, or rule by an artist or writer for the sake of the effect gained *syn* see FREEDOM

li-cense also li-cence vi li-censed; li-cens-ing (15c) 1 a: to issue a license to b: to permit or authorize esp. by formal license 2: to give permission or consent to — li-cens-able \-sən(t)-sə-bəl adj — li-cens-er \-sər or li-cen-sor \-sər, li-sən-sōr n

licensed practical nurse n (1951): a person who has undergone training and obtained a license (as from a state) conferring authorization to provide routine care for the sick

li-cens-ee \li-sən(t)-sē n (ca. 1864): one that is licensed license plate n (1926): a plate or tag (as of metal) attesting that a license has been secured and usu. bearing a registration number

li-cen-sure \li-sən-shər, -shūr n (ca. 1846): the granting of licenses esp. to practice a profession; also: the state of being licensed

licente pl of SENTE

li-cen-ti-ate \li-sən(t)-shē-ət, esp in sense 2 li- n [ML *licentiat*, fr. pp. of *licentiare* to allow, fr. L. *licentia*] (1555) 1: one who has a license granted esp. by a university to practice a profession 2: an academic degree ranking below that of doctor given by some European universities

li-cen-tious \li-sən(t)-shəs adj [L *licentiosus*, fr. *licentia*] (1535) 1: lacking legal or moral restraints; esp.: disregarding sexual restraints 2: marked by disregard for strict rules of correctness — li-cen-tious-ly adv — li-cen-tious-ness n

li-chee var of LITCHI

li-chen \li-kən, Brit also \li-chən n [L, fr. Gk *leichen*, *lichen*, fr. *leichen* to lick] (ca. 1657) 1: any of several skin diseases characterized by a papular eruption 2: any of numerous complex thallophytic plants made up of an alga and a fungus growing in symbiotic association on a solid surface (as a rock) — li-chen-ed \-kənd adj — li-chen-ous \-kə-nəs adj

li-chen-ol-o-gy \li-kə-nā-lə-jē n [ISV] (1855): the study of lichens

li-chen-ol-log-i-cal \li-kə-nā-lə-jē-kəl adj — li-chen-ol-o-gist

li-ka-nā-lə-jist n

li-b-gate var of LYCH-GATE

li-ht \likt n Scot var of LIGHT

li-ht \likt adj [ME, fr. MF *licite*, fr. L. *licitus*, fr. pp. of *licere* to be permitted — more at LICENSE] (15c): conforming to the requirements of the law: not forbidden by law: PERMISSIBLE *syn* see LAWFUL — li-ht-ly adv

lick \lik vb [ME, fr. OE *liccan*; akin to OHG *leckōn* to lick, L. *lingere*, Gk *lechein* vt (bef. 12c) 1 a: (1) to draw the tongue over (a stamp) (2) to flicker over like a tongue b: to take into the mouth with the tongue: LAP 2 a: to strike repeatedly: THRASH b: to get the better of: OVERCOME, DEFEAT (has ~ed every problem) ~ vi 1: to lap with or as if with the tongue 2: to dart like a tongue (flames ~ing out of windows) — lick into shape: to put into proper form or condition — lick one's wounds: to recover from defeat or disappointment

lick n (1603) 1 a: an act or instance of licking b: a small amount



lichen 2

: BIT (couldn't swim a ~) e: a hasty careless effort 2 a: a sharp hit: BLOW b: a directed effort: CRACK — usu. used in pl.; usu. used in the phrase *get in one's licks* 3 a: a natural salt deposit (as a salt spring) that animals lick b: a block of often medicated saline preparation given to livestock to lick 4: a musical figure; specif.: an interpolated and usu. improvised figure or flourish 5: a critical thrust: DIG, BARB — lick and a promise: a perfunctory performance of a task

lick-er-ish \li-k(ə)-rish adj [alter. of *lickerous*, fr. ME *likerous*, fr. (assumed) ONF, fr. ONF *lequeur lecher*] (14c) 1: GREEDY, DESIROUS 2 obs: tempting to the appetite 3: LECHEROUS — lick-er-ish-ly adv — lick-er-ish-ness n

lick-er-ty-split \li-kə-tē-split adv [prob. irreg. fr. *lick* + *split*] (ca. 1859): at great speed

lick-ing n (1756) 1: a sound thrashing: DRUBBING 2: DEFEAT

lick-split-tle \lik-spi-tl n (1825): a fawning subordinate: TOADY

lic-o-ri-ce \li-k(ə)-rish, -k(ə)-ras n [ME *licorice*, fr. OF, fr. LL *liquiritia*, alter. of L *glycyrrhiza*, fr. Gk *glykorrhiza*, fr. *glykys* sweet + *rhiza* root — more at DULCET, ROOT] (13c) 1 a: the dried root of a European leguminous plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers; also: an extract of this used esp. in medicine, liquors, and confectionery b: a candy flavored with licorice 2: a plant yielding licorice

lic-tor \lik-tər n [ME *littour*, fr. L *lictor*] (14c): an ancient Roman officer who bore the fasces as the insignia of his office and whose duties included accompanying the chief magistrates in public appearances

lid \lid n [ME, fr. OE *hlid*; akin to OHG *hlit* cover, and prob. to OE *hlinian* to lean — more at LEAN] (bef. 12c) 1: a movable cover for the opening of a hollow container (as a vessel or box) 2: EYELID 3: the operculum in mosses 4 slang: HAT 5: something that confines, limits, or suppresses: CHECK, RESTRAINT 6: an ounce of marijuana

lid vi lid-ded; lid-ding (13c): to cover or supply with a lid

lid-dar \li-där n [light + radar] (1963): a device that is similar in operation to radar but emits pulsed laser light instead of microwaves

lidded adj (bef. 12c) 1: having or covered with a lid (a ~ureen) 2: having lids esp. of a specified kind — usu. used in combination (heavy-lidded eyes)

lid-less \lid-ləs adj (14c) 1: having no lid 2 archaic: WATCHFUL

li-do \li-də n, pl lidos [Lido, Italy] (1860): a fashionable beach resort

li-do-ca-ne \li-də-kān n [acetanilid + -o- + -caine] (ca. 1949): a crystalline compound $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O$ that is used in the form of its hydrochloride as a local anesthetic and as an antiarrhythmic agent

lie \li vi lay \lā; lain \lan; ly-ing \li-in [ME, fr. OE *licgan*; akin to OHG *ligen* to lie, L *lectus* bed, Gk *lechos*] (bef. 12c) 1 a: to be or to stay at rest in a horizontal position: be prostrate: REST, RECLINE (— motionless) (~ asleep) b: to assume a horizontal position — often used with down c archaic: to reside temporarily: stay for the night

: LODGE d: to have sexual intercourse — used with with e: to remain inactive (as in concealment) (~ in wait) 2: to be in a helpless or defenseless state (the town lay at the mercy of the invaders) 3 of an inanimate thing: to be or remain in a flat or horizontal position upon a broad support (books lying on the table) 4: to have direction: EXTEND (the route lay to the west) 5 a: to occupy a certain relative place or position (hills ~ behind us) b: to have a place in relation to something else (the real reason ~s deeper) c: to have an effect through mere presence, weight, or relative position (remorse lay heavily on him) d: to be sustainable or admissible 6: to remain at anchor or becalmed 7 a: to have place: EXIST (the choice lay between fighting or surrendering) b: CONSIST, BELONG (the success of the book ~s in its direct style) (responsibility lay with the adults) 8: REMAIN; esp.: to remain unneeded, unsought, or uncared for *usage* see LAY

li-er \li-(ə)r n — lie low 1: to lie prostrate, defeated, or disgraced 2: to stay in hiding: strive to avoid notice 3: to bide one's time: remain secretly ready for action

lie n (1697) 1 chiefly Brit: LAY 6 2: the position or situation in which something lies (a golf ball in a difficult ~) 3: the haunt of an animal (as a fish): COVERT 4 Brit: an act or instance of lying or resting

lie vb lied; ly-ing \li-in [ME, fr. OE *lēgan*; akin to OHG *liogan* to lie, OCS *lŕagati* vi (bef. 12c) 1: to make an untrue statement with intent to deceive 2: to create a false or misleading impression ~ vi: to bring about by telling lies (lied his way out of trouble)

syn LIE, PREVARICATE, EQUIVOCATE, PALTER, FIB mean to tell an untruth. LIE is the blunt term, implying dishonesty (lied about where he had been). PREVARICATE softens the bluntness of LIE by implying quibbling or confusing the issue (during the hearings the witness did his best to prevaricate). EQUIVOCATE implies using words having more than one sense so as to seem to say one thing but intend another (equivocated endlessly in an attempt to mislead her inquisitors). PALTER implies making unreliable statements of fact or intention or insincere promises (a swindler paltering with his investors). FIB applies to a telling of a trivial untruth (fibbed about the price of the new suit).

lie n [ME *lige*, *lie*, fr. OE *lyge*; akin to OHG *lugi*, OE *lēgan* to lie] (bef. 12c) 1 a: an assertion of something known or believed by the speaker to be untrue with intent to deceive b: an untrue or inaccurate statement that may or may not be believed true by the speaker 2: something that misleads or deceives 3: a charge of lying

lieb-frau-milch \liē-frau-milk, liē-, -milsh n [G, alter. of *Liebfrauenmilch*, fr. *Liebfrauenstift*, religious foundation in Worms, Germany + *Milch* milk] (1833): a fruity white Rhine wine

lie by vi (1613): to remain inactive: REST

lied \liē n, pl lie-der \liē-dər [G, song, fr. OHG *liod*] (1852): a German art song esp. of the 19th century

Lie-der-krantz \liē-dər-krantz, -krantz n trademark — used for a pungent surface-ripened cheese

\ə abut \kitten, F table \ər further \ə ash \ə ace \ə mop, mar \ə out \ch chin \et bet \ē easy \g go \h hit \k ice \j job \j sing \d go \d law \d boy \th thin \th the \ū loot \ū foot \y yet \zh vision \ə, k, *, œ, œ, u, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation

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